

German Advance Stemmed; Allies' Brisk Attacks Force Teutons to Give Ground; Kaiser's Forces Invade Russia

GERMANS INVADE RUSSIA; PLAN SIEGE OF WARSAW AS AUSTRIANS RETREAT

Kaiser, in Desperate Effort to Counterbalance Victories of Czar's Forces in Galicia, Sends Army to Overrun Russian Poland; Advance Guard Bombs Vloclavack, but Is Driven Back; Rout of Franz Josef's Troops Continues.

AUSTRIAN SUBJECTS JOIN CZAR; DISSOLUTION OF DUAL MONARCHY APPROACHING, IS BELIEF

BULLETIN.

London, Sept. 7.—Dispatches from Petrograd report that the Germans defending Koenigsberg have been so hard pressed by the attack of the Russian army of the north that they had been compelled to destroy the bridge crossing the Pregel River, which is the connecting link between the north and south lines of defense.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Sept. 6.—In a desperate effort to counterbalance the victories of the Russians over the main Austrian army in Galicia, Germany has started a force over the Russian border with Warsaw as its apparent objective.

Supported by a great armored train this force met its first opposition at Vloclavack, a small town ten miles within the Russian frontier, according to late dispatches arriving here. It is stated that the city was subjected to a severe bombardment after which the invading force was beaten off by Russian artillery which was hurried to the threatened point.

In this movement of the Kaiser's eastern legions is seen the start of a determined attack to overrun Russian Poland by way of the Vistula River valley. Warsaw, the capital, ninety miles due east of Vloclavack, is most heavily fortified and should the Germans succeed in penetrating that far, is expected to withstand a lengthy siege.

Austrians in Retreat.

That the invaders will not be permitted to reach Warsaw without a decisive battle is a foregone conclusion, however. With the main Austrian army in retreat after its disastrous reverse in the neighborhood of Lemberg, Russian strategists depend upon ten army corps to be more than sufficient to continue the pursuit, prevent a junction with the German reinforcements said to be hastening to its aid and to occupy and hold points of value in the territory thrown open by the results at Lemberg.

There remain twenty army corps—300,000 men—and these are to be flung toward Berlin along the road now opened up. The Russian army of invasion is swiftly reaping the harvest of victories. Advancing southward, Czernowitz was occupied without resistance, according to today's dispatches. This would indicate that Austrian opposition north of the Carpathian Mountains has been almost entirely stamped out.

Join Slav Cause.

Of almost as great importance as the military successes of the Czar's forces is the information from reliable sources that the inhabitants of Bukovina, the district in which Czernowitz is situated, have joined the Russians in large numbers. This bears out the frequent reports that the people nominally under Austrian rule are in fact in sympathy with the Slav cause. It is regarded as the first concrete evidence of the long reported dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

The Russians have changed the name of Lemberg to Lvov and will use it as a base in future operations in Galicia. It is estimated that the Russians seized a year's provisions in this district.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph reports that a German aviator was captured near Zwolen, in the Russian provinces of Radom. While scouting 130 miles from German territory his machine was brought to the earth by a well-aimed shell.

Throw Austrians Back.

An official announcement issued by the Russian general staff in Petrograd tonight says:

"Along the entire Austrian line the Russian troops on Friday proceeded with an energetic offensive movement. The enemy's center suffered severely from the Russian attack. In the vicinity of Krasnystav the Forty-fifth regiment of Austrian infantry was surrounded and forced to surrender. Over 1,600 men were taken, including the commanding officer and forty-four officers.

The German division which was en route to help the Austrians was attacked on the left bank of the Vistula River.

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ITALY REMOVES TROOPS FROM AUSTRIAN BORDER TO QUIET WAR RUMORS

Copenhagen, Sept. 6.—A Berlin dispatch was received here tonight giving the information that the Italian government, in order that Italy's attitude may not be misunderstood and that there may be no doubt of its neutrality, has reduced the number of its troops on the Austrian frontier to a peace footing, and all the reserve troops that were ordered out a few weeks ago have been transferred to other garrisons.

Austria is understood to have stationed a large number of troops along the Italian frontier, and this at first led to Italy doing the same.

DECLINES TO HELP PARTY

President Wilson Says Duty Prevents Him from Taking Active Part in Coming Congressional Campaign.

MUST "STAY ON JOB"

Declares Democratic Record Would Justify Appeal to Country, but Present Emergency Bars Him.

In a remarkable letter to Representative Frank E. Doremus, chairman of the Democratic Congressional campaign committee, President Wilson declines to take an active part in the coming campaign, on the patriotic ground that the problems now pressing upon the United States demand all his time and energy and he is unable to turn away from these duties to undertake any kind of political canvass.

The President, in his letter, indicates for the Democrats of the country the keynote in the coming campaign. It is the Democratic record of achievement, the clearing away of all doubt and uncertainty that have plagued business, the wiping out of any further antagonism between the government and the industrial agencies of the country, and the clearing of the track for unprecedented prosperity. The letter, a reply to one from Mr. Doremus, follows, in part:

"My dear Mr. Doremus: I have read your letter of September 1 with a keen appreciation of its importance. It appeals to me as the leader of the party now in power with peculiar force and persuasiveness. The close of a very extraordinary session of Congress is at hand which has, I venture to say, been more fruitful in important legislation of permanent usefulness to the country than any session of Congress within the memory of the active public men of our generation. A great constructive program has been carried through, for which the country has long waited, and has been carried through with the approval and support of judicious men of all parties, and we have abundant reason to congratulate ourselves upon the record that has been made during the busy seven months we have devoted to our great legislative task. Certainly in ordinary circumstances, if we were free to disengage ourselves for the purpose, we would be warranted in now directing our energies to a great campaign in support of an appeal to the country to give us the encouragement of its indorsement at the autumn elections.

"We could go to the country with a very sincere appeal in which there need be no pretense or boast of any kind, but a plain statement of things actually accomplished which ought to be, and I think would be, entirely convincing. It is a record which shows us at peace with all the world; the questions which plagued business with doubt and uncertainty and irresponsible criticism out of the way, thoughtfully settled and disposed of; the apparent antagonism between government and business cleared away and brought to an end with the plain looking accomplished; the path for sure-footed adjustment clear ahead of us, prosperity certain to come by means which all can prove and applaud.

"Moreover, there is a program of another kind ahead of us to which it is inspiring to look forward—a program free from debate except as to the best means by which to accomplish what all desire. The great questions immediately ahead of us are the building up of our merchant marine with all that that means in the development and diversification of our foreign commerce, and the systematic conservation and economic use of our national resources, subjects much talked about, but little acted upon. There are other great pieces of constructive legislation waiting to be done to which we could turn without any controversy.

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BRITANNIA RULES WAVES AS FIRST MONTH ENDS; 300,000 TROOPS LANDED

"English and French Armies Have Inflicted on Enemy Losses Immensely Greater Than They Have Suffered," Says Cable to British Embassy—Will Build Up Sea Supremacy.

A review of the first month of the war, showing numerous reverses of Germany on the sea and in East Prussia and the utter overthrow of the Austrian armies in Galicia, together with the safe movement overseas of 300,000 troops of the allies, was received by the British Embassy yesterday by cable from the London foreign office.

The dispatch is the most reassuring to the friends of the allies yet sent out under official sanction. The message is as follows:

"At the end of the first month of the war the command of the seas is left unchallenged in the hands of Great Britain and her allies. The main German and Austrian fleets remain in their harbors under shelter of their mines and batteries. Four German cruisers, one auxiliary cruiser, two destroyers and a submarine and one Austrian cruiser have been sunk. A German Dreadnought and a cruiser have fled without fighting and have taken refuge in the Dardanelles. The loss to the British navy has been one light cruiser only.

"As a consequence of this naval supremacy over 300,000 troops have been able to cross the seas in different parts of the world without the loss of a man. The British expeditionary force has been carried to France, colonial expeditions have been sent to attack the colonies of Germany in Africa and the Pacific, and the French troops under cover of the combined Anglo-French Mediterranean fleet have been escorted from Algeria to France. The resources of the empire, under cover of the British fleet, will be fully developed and the armies in Europe will be re-enforced by those of Australia, Canada, India, and Africa without ceasing.

"The German mercantile marine has disappeared from the ocean while the (passage apparently omitted here). "In every part of the outlying seas in China and the Pacific, the German ships have avoided action with British cruisers, preferring to make ineffectual attacks upon merchant vessels to encountering men-of-war. Although the German cruisers are still at large, their depredations have been small and they are unable to remain in any part where serious attack could be made upon British commerce.

"Strong as the British navy is today there will be an accession of strength within the next twelve months of not less than ten first-class ships, fifteen cruisers, and twenty destroyers, thus still further increasing the margin of naval superiority in ships of all classes over Germany, who, during the same period, will add not more than a third of this number to her fleet.

"The prices of commodities have risen very little, there are only a small number of unemployed and a fund amounting to over 2,000,000 pounds has been contributed by the people to meet any distress that may later arise. The financial situation is satisfactory.

THE WAR AT A GLANCE.

Allies succeed in checking advance of Germans, and, taking the offensive, force the right wing of the invading army to give ground. Four battles in progress along the front before Paris, in two of which the allies claim to be successful, with the other two so far having no definite result. Germans give up plans for storming Paris and continue huge turning movement, with intention of cutting allies off from their base. Against this movement the allied armies claim to be making successful resistance.

In order to offset the effect of the Russian victories over the Austrians, Kaiser Wilhelm orders the invasion of Russian Poland by Germans, and already an army is on its way to overrun that section of the Czar's dominion through the Vistula River valley.

Armored German train, comprising the advance guard of the German army of invasion, bombs towns ten miles from the frontier, but is forced to retreat by the Russian artillery which is hurried to the scene. It apparently is the German intention to besiege Warsaw.

British war office in official statement gives results of the fighting so far and claims that British arms have been uniformly successful in holding back vastly larger forces of Germans.

The end of the first month of the war, says the British Embassy here, finds the British fleets in complete control of the seas. Under cover of this supremacy, 300,000 British troops have been landed safely in France and have "inflicted on the enemy losses immensely greater than they have suffered." In West Africa British arms have triumphed and soldiers are being sent to aid the Japanese attack on Tsingtau in China. Trade and industries in the meantime stand undisturbed. England is preparing to build ten first-class ships, fifteen cruisers and twenty destroyers.

A decisive battle, upon which the fate of Europe may depend, is imminent in the vicinity of Paris. The Germans are suspending their investment of the capital and doing their utmost to surround the allies or drive them to the east, where, cut off from the base, the defending army will virtually be at the mercy of the invaders. The battle will be fought between the Seine, Marne, Aisne, Oise, and Ourcq rivers. Gen. Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, has notified the minister of war that the allies are in readiness and that the battle may begin at any time. A defeat for the allies will virtually open Paris to the Germans.

A fifth British army has been landed on the Continent. Its size and destination are not made public. The announcement, however, that East Indian troops have engaged the Germans near Termonde, that 5,000 Germans were killed in an engagement in Belgium, that German reinforcements have departed from Brussels, are links in a chain of evidence which enhance the belief that a considerable British-Belgian force is operating in the German rear.

WHERE IS THE KAISER? REPORTED ILL FIRST, THEN AT THE FRONT

London, Sept. 6.—According to Reynolds Newspaper, a Sunday publication, a high official in frequent attendance upon the Kaiser has written to a Dutch friend in Amsterdam that the Emperor's health is being undermined and the throat trouble for which he was treated ten years ago again has become acute. His face has an ashen gray appearance.

A dispatch from Berlin via Amsterdam states that the Germans are attacking Nancy in force and that Emperor William is directing operations personally.

TREMBLE AT UNION JACK

German Troops Held Back by British Only Third of Their Numbers, Claims War Office Statement.

FIGHTING IN BELGIUM

East Indians Take Place on Battle Line—Kaiser Seeks to Crush Allies Before Storming Paris.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Sept. 6.—The Official Press Bureau this afternoon issued a long statement comprising a general survey of the operations during the week just ended in which the British expeditionary forces took part.

According to this statement, while there has been no great trial of strength between the opposing armies, there have been battles on various parts of the immense front which, in other wars would be considered operations of the first magnitude. In the present struggle, they are deemed merely incidents in the strategic withdrawal and contraction of the allied forces as these moves were necessitated by the initial shock on the frontier and by the enormous strength which the Germans have thrown into the Western theater of war. The statement says:

Held Germans Back.

"While suffering heavily through their numerical weakness, the British expeditionary force has confronted with the general movement of the French forces and has acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French general staff since the battle at Cambrai on August 16, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of the French armies from a deadly turning attack which was supported by an enormous force.

"The Seventh French army has come into operation on our left and this, in conjunction with the Fifth army on our right, has taken a great part of the strain and pressure from our men.

"The Fifth French army on August 13 advanced from the line of the Oise River to meet the German forward movement. A considerable battle developed south of Guise. The French forces gained a solid and marked success, driving back in disorder and with heavy loss three German army corps, the Tenth guards, and a reserve corps. It is believed the commander of the Tenth German corps was among the killed.

Battle at Compiègne.

"In spite of this success, the general retirement to the south continued, with the Germans seeking persistently after the British troops and remaining in practically continuous contact with our rear guards. On August 30 and 31, the British covering and delaying troops were frequently engaged.

"On September 1 a very vigorous action by the Germans brought about a sharp action in the neighborhood of Compiègne. This was fought principally by the First British Cavalry Brigade and the Fourth Guards Brigade. The result was entirely satisfactory to the British. The German attack was strongly pressed and was not brought to a standstill until much slaughter had been inflicted upon them. Ten German guns were captured.

"The brunt of this creditable affair fell upon the Guards Brigade, who lost in killed and wounded about 200 men. In the whole period, the British casualties have amounted to about 15,000 officers and men. These do not amount to a third of the losses inflicted upon the enemy. The sacrifices required of the army have not been out of proportion to its military achievements.

"The British army is now south of the Marne and in line with French forces on their right and left. The latest information about the enemy is that they are neglecting Paris and marching in a southeasterly direction toward the

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ALLIES CHECK GERMANS; TAKE THE OFFENSIVE AS ADVANCE ON PARIS HALTS

Four Battles Raging Along Front, in Two of Which Defenders Are Successful; Advance Guard on Teuton Right Wing Under Heavy Pressure; Franco-British Forces Start Forward Movement with Little Opposition.

MOVE AGAINST PARIS ABANDONED AS GERMANS CONTINUE TURNING MOVEMENT

BULLETIN.

London, Sept. 7.—Antwerp dispatches state that the French legation there has officially confirmed the success of the French and British troops in driving the Germans back fifteen miles beyond St. Quentin. The allies inflicted considerable losses upon the enemy.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The allied forces are in contact with the German line of invasion at four points scattered along the front. In two of these engagements, the most important of the day, fighting has resulted in successes for the allies and in the other two no definite result has been reached. Aside from this activity the allies are engaged in the defense of Maubeuge, which holds out heroically.

On the left wing of the allies, the right wing of the enemy was struck on the banks of the Grand Morin and after considerable fighting the position of the French and British forces was reported to be good.

The allies continued to press back the flank of the advance guard of the German right to the northeast of Paris in an engagement which has endured since yesterday with the result that the Germans have been forced across the river Ourcq.

The advance of the allies met with no marked resistance. The allies plainly had the advantage of this movement and their situation appears to be good as a whole.

On the center and on the right in Lorraine and in the Vosges the situation remains unchanged, according to the war office statement, both the Allies and the Germans being more concerned with the movement about Paris and that on the eastern frontier which are the vital strategic theaters of action in the present situation.

Advance Is Abandoned. The Germans have been forced to abandon their advance upon Paris and the entire four armies of the invaders have commenced a gigantic turning movement in a southeasterly direction from the points they occupied to the east and northeast of Paris.

Apparently the German movement southward is being carried out because of the fear that the German forces may be forced into a defensive position. Or it may be a maneuver to extricate the army about Paris from threatened attack from the northwest.

The four German armies against which is arrayed one million men under Gen. Joffre divided into seven armies, were distributed as follows before the southern movement began:

1. The first army reached La Fere and Montmirail; the second was at Chantilly; the third occupied Rheims and the fourth rested on the Ourcq River, a tributary of the Marne.

Maubeuge Holding Out. The following communication was issued tonight:

1. The allied armies again have come into contact on our left wing under good conditions with the right wing of the enemy on the banks of the Grand Morin.

2. Fighting continues on the center and right in Lorraine and Vosges. The situation remains unchanged.

3. Around Paris the engagement begun yesterday between the allied army and the flank of the advanced guard of the German right has extended. We have advanced to the river Ourcq without great resistance. The situation of the allied armies appears good as a whole.

4. Maubeuge continues its heroic resistance. An official communication issued this afternoon says:

"The advanced lines of the allies for the defense of Paris came in contact yesterday with the right wing of the Germans who appeared in a covering movement in strong force on our right and advancing toward the southeast. A short engagement resulted to the advantage of the allies."

Although Paris does not seem in imminent danger of attack the works of defense are being actively strengthened.

\$2.00 to Luray, Va., and Return. Leave Washington, Baltimore and Ohio, 8:15 a. m. Sunday, Sept. 13. Re-turning same day.—Adv.

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